

# **CLASS XI BIO CH:2**

## **SET 4: BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION**

**1–10**

1. The earliest attempt to classify living organisms scientifically was made by —
  - a) Linnaeus
  - b) Haeckel
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Whittaker
2. Aristotle classified animals on the basis of —
  - a) Mode of reproduction
  - b) Presence or absence of red blood
  - c) Type of locomotion
  - d) Type of food
3. Linnaeus divided all living organisms into —
  - a) Two kingdoms
  - b) Three kingdoms
  - c) Four kingdoms
  - d) Five kingdoms
4. The two-kingdom system failed because —
  - a) It included viruses
  - b) It did not distinguish between prokaryotes and eukaryotes
  - c) It did not include animals
  - d) It was based on habitat
5. Whittaker's five kingdoms were based on —
  - a) Habitat
  - b) Evolutionary relationships
  - c) Cell structure and nutrition
  - d) Both (b) and (c)
6. The term "phylogenetic relationship" refers to —
  - a) Structural similarities
  - b) Evolutionary relationships
  - c) Physiological similarities
  - d) Reproductive features
7. Which of the following kingdoms includes both autotrophs and heterotrophs?
  - a) Monera and Protista
  - b) Plantae and Animalia
  - c) Fungi and Plantae
  - d) Animalia and Protista

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8. Bacteria show the greatest diversity in —
    - a) Morphology
    - b) Metabolism
    - c) Reproduction
    - d) Habitat
  9. Which of the following is *not* a shape of bacteria?
    - a) Cocci
    - b) Bacilli
    - c) Spirilla
    - d) Mycelia
  10. Bacteria that obtain energy by oxidation of inorganic substances are —
    - a) Photosynthetic bacteria
    - b) Chemosynthetic bacteria
    - c) Parasitic bacteria
    - d) Saprophytic bacteria
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## 11–20

11. Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in —
  - a) Cell wall composition
  - b) Ribosomes
  - c) DNA structure
  - d) Flagella
12. Thermoacidophiles live in —
  - a) Hot acidic environments
  - b) Cold and saline water
  - c) Freshwater ponds
  - d) Inside animals
13. Methanogens are used in —
  - a) Wine making
  - b) Biogas production
  - c) Dairy fermentation
  - d) Antibiotic production
14. Cyanobacteria possess —
  - a) Chlorophyll a
  - b) Chlorophyll b
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of these

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15. Nostoc and Anabaena can fix nitrogen in —  
a) Vegetative cells  
b) Heterocysts  
c) Root nodules  
d) Mycelia
16. The gelatinous sheath is characteristic of —  
a) Mycoplasma  
b) Cyanobacteria  
c) Dinoflagellates  
d) Fungi
17. The smallest living organisms capable of independent growth are —  
a) Mycoplasma  
b) Viruses  
c) Viroids  
d) Bacteria
18. The five-kingdom classification was given in the year —  
a) 1869  
b) 1969  
c) 1971  
d) 1959
19. Which kingdom serves as a link between plants and animals?  
a) Monera  
b) Protista  
c) Fungi  
d) Animalia
20. The “soap box” type of shell fitting is found in —  
a) Euglena  
b) Diatoms  
c) Dinoflagellates  
d) Chrysophytes

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## **21–30**

21. The cell walls of diatoms are embedded with —  
a) Silica  
b) Cellulose  
c) Pectin  
d) Chitin

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22. The “red tide” phenomenon occurs due to rapid multiplication of —  
a) Diatoms  
b) Cyanobacteria  
c) Red dinoflagellates  
d) Euglenoids
23. Euglenoids behave as heterotrophs when —  
a) Sunlight is available  
b) Sunlight is absent  
c) Food is abundant  
d) They are in freshwater
24. The slimy mass of multinucleate cytoplasm in slime moulds is called —  
a) Mycelium  
b) Plasmodium  
c) Thallus  
d) Zoospore
25. Which protozoan has cilia for locomotion?  
a) Amoeba  
b) Paramecium  
c) Trypanosoma  
d) Plasmodium
26. Protozoans that cause malaria are —  
a) Amoeboids  
b) Ciliates  
c) Sporozoans  
d) Flagellates
27. Entamoeba is an example of —  
a) Parasitic amoeboid protozoan  
b) Free-living amoeboid protozoan  
c) Ciliate  
d) Flagellate
28. Cilia in Paramecium help in —  
a) Movement only  
b) Feeding only  
c) Both movement and feeding  
d) Reproduction
29. Fungi that are saprophytic derive nutrition from —  
a) Living organisms  
b) Dead organic matter  
c) Photosynthesis  
d) Minerals

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30. The cross-walls in septate hyphae are called —

- a) Mycelia
- b) Septa
- c) Walls
- d) Threads

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## **31–40**

31. Coenocytic hyphae are found in —

- a) Mucor
- b) Penicillium
- c) Neurospora
- d) Agaricus

32. The fruiting body of Ascomycetes is called —

- a) Basidiocarp
- b) Ascocarp
- c) Sporangiphore
- d) Conidiophore

33. Asexual spores of Ascomycetes are called —

- a) Conidia
- b) Zoospores
- c) Sporangiospores
- d) Oospores

34. Basidiospores are produced in —

- a) Ascus
- b) Basidium
- c) Sporangium
- d) Conidium

35. The fungi which have only vegetative and asexual phases known are —

- a) Basidiomycetes
- b) Ascomycetes
- c) Deuteromycetes
- d) Phycomycetes

36. The perfect (sexual) stage of fungi helps in —

- a) Food absorption
- b) Classification
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Spore dispersal

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37. Trichoderma belongs to —  
a) Deuteromycetes  
b) Basidiomycetes  
c) Ascomycetes  
d) Phycomycetes
38. Albugo causes disease in —  
a) Mustard  
b) Wheat  
c) Rice  
d) Maize
39. Puccinia infects —  
a) Mustard  
b) Wheat  
c) Potato  
d) Tomato
40. In fungi, sexual reproduction includes all except —  
a) Plasmogamy  
b) Karyogamy  
c) Meiosis  
d) Budding
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## **41–50**

41. Which of the following is not included in Whittaker's five kingdoms?  
a) Monera  
b) Protista  
c) Virus  
d) Fungi
42. Viruses have —  
a) Both DNA and RNA  
b) Either DNA or RNA  
c) Only proteins  
d) Only RNA
43. Which disease is caused by a virus?  
a) Tetanus  
b) Smallpox  
c) Ringworm  
d) Cholera

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44. The term “Contagium vivum fluidum” was coined by —  
a) Ivanowsky  
b) Stanley  
c) Beijerinck  
d) Pasteur
45. The shape of a bacteriophage resembles —  
a) Rod  
b) Tadpole  
c) Spherical  
d) Filamentous
46. Prions are composed of —  
a) Proteins only  
b) RNA only  
c) DNA only  
d) Protein and RNA
47. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is commonly called —  
a) Sleeping sickness  
b) Mad cow disease  
c) Cowpox  
d) Foot and mouth disease
48. In lichens, the algal component is —  
a) Autotrophic  
b) Heterotrophic  
c) Saprophytic  
d) Parasitic
49. Lichens are used as —  
a) Air pollution indicators  
b) Water purifiers  
c) Insect repellents  
d) Pesticides
50. The fungal partner in a lichen is called —  
a) Phycobiont  
b) Mycobiont  
c) Zoobiont  
d) Sporobiont

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Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	c	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	d
6	b	7	a	8	b	9	d	10	b
11	a	12	a	13	b	14	a	15	b
16	b	17	a	18	b	19	b	20	b
21	a	22	c	23	b	24	b	25	b
26	c	27	a	28	c	29	b	30	b
31	a	32	b	33	a	34	b	35	c
36	b	37	a	38	a	39	b	40	d
41	c	42	b	43	b	44	c	45	b
46	a	47	b	48	a	49	a	50	b

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